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THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PLANS TO OUST PARTY JONAH'S WON'T SUCCEED

Great Scheme for Readjustment of Lead- ership Fails.

ALL DECLINE TO BE NEUTRALIZED

President Taft and Senator Crane in Long Conference at Beverly Over Situation, and It Is Realized That Ambitious Scheme Cannot Be Car- ried Through.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Beverly, Mass., August 16.—It may be said to-night with every confidence that the great scheme for a readjustment of leadership in the Republican party, which has been fostered enthusiastically in the last few days by some of those close to President Taft, has gone on the rocks. It was a beautiful scheme, like that of Secretary Knox for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. But it has failed, for reasons very similar to those which defeated the Knox proposition, the refusal of the parties most concerned to be neutralized.

Senator Crane spent two hours this afternoon talking politics with the President. At the conclusion of the conference he motored in to the executive offices here with Secretary Norton, who had been present during the talk. Mr. Norton remarked cheerfully that the President had sent word to the newspaper men that he was almost afraid to let Senator Crane leave, lest he talk too garrulously. Thereupon the Senator blandly declined to say a single word about his conference with the President. He would not admit that politics had been the subject. Mr. Norton was equally reticent, and thus there was not a word of official report of the discussion.

Situation Not Cheerful.
But in a cheerful tone in which earlier in the day it had been said that things were going very well, and that the prospects were quite promising, it was evident all day that the promoters of the ambitious plan for readjusting the leadership in the election had realized the close proximity to the rear. This was even more apparent after the conference with the President.

Of course it did not need the report of Senator Crane to inform the President of the situation. The President was concerned, the talk of readjustment was merely making matters worse. The Danville statesman is making it clearer every day that he intends to go down fighting and to do all the damage he can in the process. The blast of scorn with which he greeted the readjustment proposition in an interview at his home yesterday is only one more admonition to those who have been trying to bring about a better state of affairs in the Republican camp that Mr. Cannon will respond neither to persuasion nor force.

It is becoming evident also that Secretary Ballinger, on his side, will take the same position, as far as he is able. Being subject to the will of the President for his tenure of office, he is amenable to the President's will. But there has not been the slightest indication as yet that he is even approaching the point where he would be willing to wield the axe on Ballinger.

Problems to Be Faced.
Despite the official uncommunicativeness of those present at the conference this afternoon, there is substantial ground for saying that Senator Crane called the situation with reference to the Speaker and Secretary Ballinger pointedly to the attention of the President. There was also some talk about Senator Aldrich. It was pointed out that many Republicans believe that Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon have borne the burdens of the party in legislative matters long enough to title them to the attention of the President. The use of the party which compels discipline in States where the insurgent sentiment has been growing has resulted disastrously in practically every instance.

On Verge of Disruption.
The old organization, which was so tremendously successful for so many years, is on the verge of disruption, and there is no longer the political leadership at the center that can bring back unity and discipline. Nothing shows it more clearly than what happened in New York City to-day when Theodore Roosevelt pulled his first appearance as an insurgent leader, and was defeated. The New York Republicans are riding for a fall as hard as they can go, and the up-State bosses seem to glory in the disruption they are helping along.

The same thing is observable all over the country. Everywhere there are signs of trouble for the Republicans, and the managers of affairs in the Republican congressional committee have been exerting themselves for weeks to get things straightened out there, so as to retain their present strength in the congressional contest.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ENTIRE PANEL DISMISSED

Nearly All Venetians Summoned for Chicago, August 16.—Declaring that nearly all the venetians had been "approached" in connection with the retrial of Lee O'Neill Browne, Judge Kersten to-day dismissed a panel of twenty-two, who had been subpoenaed for the retrial of a jury. This action came after several days' endeavor to get a jury to try Browne, Democratic minority leader of the Illinois Legislature, for giving Representative Charles J. White a bribe to vote for William Lorimer for United States Senator.

Judge Kersten pronounced the situation "deplorable." The venetians were immediately taken to the office of State Attorney Wayman, where Judge Kersten asked each man by name if he had been called on by any one in connection with his possible services as a juror. Nearly all answered in the affirmative. They were instructed to report in court to-morrow for further investigation.

Mr. Wayman made the assertion in court that he could prove by a detective employed by the defense that the latter had systematically sought out every prospective venetian, either personally or through members of his family.

P. H. O'Donnell, of counsel for Browne, asserted that the venetians had been "seen" by agents of a third interest, neither defense nor prosecution, but some one interested for political reasons in the downfall of Browne. Swan Dahlberg, member of the panel, stated in court that he had been "seen" by some agent, whose real purpose he did not know. Dahlberg said his agent told him that the panel next March 1 shall pass through the Southern States, and I hope that it can be arranged that the Southern Commercial Congress then hold its meeting in one of the cities through which I am able to pass. If so, I will be present and to say all that I can in behalf of this admirable movement.

"More and more, the former misunderstanding about the South is tending to disappear, and you and your association have set in motion a force that will have much to do with the complete dissipation of this misunderstanding. You are working for a stronger South, and you show your wisdom and foresightedness in the way you realize that this movement to-day will have much to do with the prosperity of the whole, and the prosperity of the whole will grow faster and stand on the most durable foundations only when we effectively realize that the words 'South,' 'North,' 'East' and 'West' have only a geographical significance. I earnestly hope that the young men of the South will never forget the past glories of the South, because I earnestly hope that the young men all over America to-day will keep ever in mind these glorious memories of every section of our common country, and that the men of the North and of the West will remember the South's past with the same pride that the South itself does, for the undying glory won by the men who so valiantly and with such certainty fought for their convictions, whether they wore the blue or the gray, is now a common heritage of all of us, wherever we dwell.

South Must Do Its Share.
"This nation is thrilling with ideals at this very moment, and these ideals relate to constructive work in the future. The South must do its full share in this nation's advancement now, and it must participate in full in the solution of all the national problems. All of us alike must turn to the special problems of this age with the courage that our fathers showed in those heroic days to which we look back with pride and admiration.

TO GIVE FRANCE REPLICA
Members of Virginia Commission Arrive in Paris.
Paris, August 16.—Colonel James Mann, chairman of the Virginia commission, appointed last winter by the General Assembly of the State to present to the republic of France a bronze replica of the Henson statue of Washington, arrived here to-day, accompanied by State Senators Don P. Halsey and F. W. King, the other members of the delegation.

The original statue, which is one of the attractions of the State Capitol at Richmond, was executed by Jean Antoine Houdon, who came to America immediately after the Revolution, and made molds for the statue from life. The presentation of the bronze replica is intended as a delicate compliment to the French sculptor.

The ceremonies of presentation will take place at Versailles on Thursday, August 18. The statue will stand between one of Lafayette and a bust of Admiral Suferon, who commanded one of the French ships which went to the aid of the Colonies in the War of the Revolution.

CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

Mayor Geyr's Progress Toward Recovery.
New York, August 16.—Mayor Geyr's progress toward recovery from the wound inflicted upon him just a week ago to-day, is still unbroken. The most positive statement of the day was issued at 3:30 to-night. It read:

"Mayor Geyr has passed a very comfortable day. There has been a general improvement in his symptoms. 'ARLITZ,' 'DOWD,' 'STEWART,' 'PARISH.' To-night the Tammany general committee prepared resolutions praying for his recovery.

SWANSON WITHOUT A CLERK

He Cannot Make Appointment Until Reorganization of Senate Committee.
Washington, D. C., August 16.—It was learned here to-night that when Senator Swanson was in Washington last Saturday he endeavored to make arrangements whereby he could immediately secure the services of a clerk. This would allow John W. D. Halsey, and John W. D. Halsey, who served under the late Senator Daniel, it is understood that Senator Swanson found both the young men just named holding appointments as committee clerks, and that no change could affect them until committees of the Senate are reorganized in December. This being the case, Senator Swanson cannot appoint a clerk until that time. It is not known here who will get the job.

TIME FOR SOUTH TO TAKE ITS PART

Roosevelt Declares Section Must Participate in National Affairs.

HE PRAISES ITS GREAT PROGRESS

Indorses Work of Southern Commercial Congress and Promises to Attend Its Meeting Next Spring if Possible—West Will Be Rivalled in Rapidity of Growth.

New York, August 16.—In response to an invitation to address the Southern Commercial Congress, held in the spring of 1911, Theodore Roosevelt has just sent a letter to Charles Hall Davis, chairman of the congress, at Petersburg, Va., in part as follows:

"August 16, 1910.
"My Dear Sir.—It is not possible as yet for me to answer definitely, but I shall pass through the Southern States, and I hope that it can be arranged that the Southern Commercial Congress then hold its meeting in one of the cities through which I am able to pass. If so, I will be present and to say all that I can in behalf of this admirable movement.

"More and more, the former misunderstanding about the South is tending to disappear, and you and your association have set in motion a force that will have much to do with the complete dissipation of this misunderstanding. You are working for a stronger South, and you show your wisdom and foresightedness in the way you realize that this movement to-day will have much to do with the prosperity of the whole, and the prosperity of the whole will grow faster and stand on the most durable foundations only when we effectively realize that the words 'South,' 'North,' 'East' and 'West' have only a geographical significance. I earnestly hope that the young men of the South will never forget the past glories of the South, because I earnestly hope that the young men all over America to-day will keep ever in mind these glorious memories of every section of our common country, and that the men of the North and of the West will remember the South's past with the same pride that the South itself does, for the undying glory won by the men who so valiantly and with such certainty fought for their convictions, whether they wore the blue or the gray, is now a common heritage of all of us, wherever we dwell.

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"The statue of General Lee, in Confederate uniform, stands in the halls of Congress to-day, and his memory is honored no more by the South than it is by the North, and in the North and in the South alike I think we are doing wrong in applying absolutely in good faith the great words of Grant: 'Let us have peace.'

"The part played by the South in the constructive statesmanship of our nation during all our earlier years was of incalculable weight and value. I firmly believe that the time has now come when the South must again be felt, not only in constructive statesmanship, but in the enormous field of constructive business endeavor. No part of our country has seen such progress as the South has made in the last twenty years along the lines of material development. Twenty years will see a greater progress. For long the eyes of this nation have been set steadily westward to watch its great and typical growth. From now on I think the South will share with the West in rapidity of growth.

"The East has the Atlantic and the West the Pacific; the South, even more than the East and West, will have the Panama Canal, and will, therefore, stand at the distributing point of all the great oceans of the world.

Needs People of Right Sort.
"You need more people, but like the rest of the country, you need that those people should be of the right sort. Feeling this way, I naturally sympathize most cordially with every purpose of the Southern Commercial Congress in its efforts to make the South know itself, and to make both the South and the nation realize that a greater nation will be developed from the development of a greater South. In your membership no political lines are drawn; your effort is to strive for the advancement of American citizenship, and all broad-minded men throughout the nation must heartily sympathize with you in what you are doing both to develop and increase the power of the South and at the same time to arouse therein a keener national sense.

"With hearty good wishes,
"Faithfully yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Women Will Not Vote.
Baton Rouge, La., August 16.—Women will not be permitted to vote on the constitutional amendment which will be submitted to the people of Louisiana at the election in November in connection with the State's plan to raise \$5,000,000 for the proposed Panama canal. When the matter came up in the Senate to-day a proposed amendment making it permissible for women to vote on the question was defeated.

PRESIDENT MONTT OF CHILE IS DEAD

Death of Executive Due to Recurrence of Heart Failure.

LEFT AMERICA ONLY LAST WEEK

Was Standing by Gaynor's Side When Gallagher Made Attack on New York's Mayor, and Excitement Then May Have Been Indirect Cause of End.

Bremen, August 16.—President Pedro Montt, of Chile, died here to-night at 11:50 o'clock. His death was due to a recurrence of heart failure, following the recent attack of angina pectoris, from which he suffered.

President Montt, accompanied by his wife, reached Bremen this morning on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from the United States, the party having sailed from America last Tuesday morning. The Chilean Executive was cordially received in the United States during his visit to that country, and he spent one day in the guest of President Taft at the latter's summer home at Beverly.

After remaining in America about a week he engaged passage on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and on the morning of departure was standing by Mayor Gaynor, of New York, on the ship's deck, engaged in conversation with that official, when the attempt was made by Gallagher to kill the New York Mayor. In company with others who witnessed the attempted assassination, President Montt became very highly excited, and it is thought probable that the unusual strain through which he passed may have been indirectly the cause of the heart attack which ended his life to-night.

President Montt while in the United States visited New York, and Boston, from the latter place going to Beverly to pay his respects to President Taft. Three aides representing the State, War and Navy Departments accompanied him on his various trips, and did everything possible to make his stay a pleasant one. The trip to America was made to the detriment of the condition of his heart, following a severe illness, and it was hoped that he would be permanently benefited.

He was a popular official and had done much during his term of office to increase the prosperity of his country, and to its friendly relations with other nations.

LEFT NEW YORK LAST WEEK

Was Standing by Gaynor When Gallagher Shot Mayor Down.
New York, August 16.—President Montt left New York just a week ago, after one of the most stirring experiences in his career. That same morning he had been standing by Mayor Gaynor on the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, had witnessed the struggle with James J. Gallagher, the would-be assassin, and had departed feverishly excited over the occurrences, as was most of the other passengers aboard.

A sufferer from heart trouble, it is not improbable that his sudden death may in some measure be attributed to the strain of that occurrence. He arrived in New York from South America on August 3, after a stop in the Panama Canal Zone, where he inspected the work on the canal and pronounced it good. Arriving here, he was received with the presidential salute and met by Federal, State and city officials.

On the following Friday he left for Boston, whence he was taken on the President's yacht, Mayflower, to Beverly, where he and Mrs. Montt had luncheon with the President.

Pedro Montt became President of Chile on September 18, 1906, and his term of office extended to 1911. He succeeded Germán Bascos as chief executive. He was elected by an enormous majority, and was supported by a really national party. Pedro Montt was a member of one of the best known families in Chile, for his father, Manuel Montt, was President of the Chilean republic from 1851 to 1861.

President Wires Sympathy.
Beverly, Mass., August 16.—News of the death of President Pedro Montt, of Chile, reached President Taft to-night, and he immediately sent the following cablegram to Mrs. Montt:

"Madame: I am deeply shocked to hear of the death of President Montt. Your welcome visit to us at Beverly is still fresh in our memory. We extend to you our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of her chief magistrate, and her great statesman.
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

WANTS TO LIVE IN CITY

Louisa Girl Refuses to Return Home, and Father Seeks Her Custody.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, D. C., August 16.—City life has not come to the fourteen-year-old Della Page, who has been in the vicinity of Ashburn, Loudoun county, and she is now living in the city. Her father, Charles C. Page, who believes the quiet of the farm is the place for his daughter.

Accordingly the father has instituted habeas corpus proceedings to get custody of the girl, and Justice Barnard to-day ordered Mrs. Page, a sister of the father, to have Della in court Monday to show cause why she should not go with her parent.

PASSES AWAY IN BREMEN



PRESIDENT PEDRO MONTT, OF CHILE.

FARMER FILES MANN CHARGES

Alleges That the Governor Caused His Financial Ruin.

TOOK HIS FEE AND LEFT HIM

Declaration Asserts That After Advising Suit, Governor Be- came Counsel for Other Side.

A formal declaration in the suit of John H. Farmer against Governor William Hodges Mann was filed yesterday in the Law and Equity Court by Attorney William L. Royall. The paper is in the handwriting of Mr. Royall and is substantially along lines already indicated in The Times-Dispatch. Mr. Farmer alleges that, having consulted the Governor, then a practicing attorney, and having acted on Governor Mann's advice as attorney, and so involved himself in a litigation, the Governor then became the attorney for the other side and actually prepared the papers and brought suit against him.

As soon as the suit was filed, the business in lumber was practically ruined, and he asks damages in the sum of \$10,000. It is understood that Governor Mann, whose attorneys have not as yet filed any answer, does not deny the substantial facts of the declaration. The Governor admits having given Farmer certain legal advice, for which he received a fee of \$5. Later, having forgotten the minor transaction entirely, he was retained by the lumber company, and did bring a suit for it against Farmer. His attention having been called to the former employment, however, the Governor says that he at once withdrew from the case and accepted no fee for his services, and that he so notified Farmer at the time. The whole matter was extensively aired at the time of the last campaign.

Text of Declaration.
The text of the declaration filed by Attorney Royall follows:

In the year of 1907 plaintiff was engaged in the business of cutting and sawing lumber in Notoway county, Va., and marketing the same. Plaintiff had been engaged in that business for a number of years, and his business was a thoroughly established one.

In the year 1906 he bought from the defendant and from one Bradshaw until the month of August, 1907, when, without any reason or justification for its conduct, it ceased paying plaintiff for the lumber he furnished according to his contract, besides making unlawful charges against plaintiff.

Consulted Governor Mann. The defendant is an attorney at law, who practices his profession at Notoway Courthouse, Va. About the 6th day of September, 1907, plaintiff consulted the defendant, and the defendant, without any reason or justification for its conduct, it ceased paying plaintiff for the lumber he furnished according to his contract, besides making unlawful charges against plaintiff.

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DECISIVE DEFEAT IN FIGHT AGAINST THE "OLD GUARD"

Roosevelt Repudiated and Sherman Named Temporary Chairman

HARMORY PLANS ARE SET BACK

Former President Issues State- ment Enrolling Himself as a Progressive so Far as State Situation Is Concerned. Fight Will Be Carried On With Great Vigor.

New York, August 16.—Theodore Roosevelt matched strength with the "Old Guard" of the Republican party in New York State to-day, and met decisive defeat. The Republican State committee, in session here by a vote of 20 to 15 refused to recommend him for temporary chairman of the State convention, which meets at Saratoga on September 27. Instead, Vice-President James S. Sherman was selected.

This is Colonel Roosevelt's second defeat at the hands of the "Old Guard," the first having been the Legislature's refusal to pass the Cobb direct primary bill, although Mr. Roosevelt especially indorsed it. With his setback to-day, plans for harmony within the party in the State received a severe setback, and as soon as Colonel Roosevelt heard the news he issued a statement in which he enrolled himself as a Progressive, so far as the New York State situation goes. The statement follows:

"To the various persons who asked me whether I would accept the position of temporary chairman of the State convention, I said that I would do so only if they were sure, after knowing my attitude, that they desired me, because my speech would be of such character that it might help the convention nominate the right kind of a secure setback, and as soon as I was nominated, I would issue a progressive platform; but that it would hurt if neither the right kind of a man were nominated, nor the right kind of a platform adopted."

May Preside After All.
Although repudiated to-day it does not necessarily mean that Colonel Roosevelt will not be the temporary chairman, after all. The convention delegates themselves will decide who is to open the meeting and deliver the "keynote speech."

In the interval between now and September 27 it is expected that the struggle for the nomination of Roosevelt-Hughes forces will be carried into every corner of the State, and that the chief issue will be at the primaries for the election of Roosevelt, or anti-Roosevelt delegates to the convention.

Mr. Sherman lent his support to the movement, which resulted in Colonel Roosevelt's defeat has not been established definitely. William L. Ward, of Westchester, national committeeman, who was one of the leaders in the anti-Roosevelt combine, is quoted as having said that Mr. Sherman's backing of the plans to make him, and not Colonel Roosevelt, temporary chairman. Others who took part in to-day's meeting were of the opinion that Mr. Sherman knew nothing of it.

Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the New York Southern Railway committee, who presented the colonel's name to-day, said to-night:

"I do not know whether to-day's action by the committee will have any effect on Mr. Roosevelt's attitude during the State campaign. Mr. Roosevelt is to be a delegate to the State convention."

It seems to me that as the only living ex-President of the United States, the party in his State owes him at least the temporary chairmanship. Mr. Taft, so far as I know, did not anticipate that Colonel Roosevelt's name would be presented to the committee. If he had known he would have prevented the action that was taken. The selection of Vice-President Sherman can not be construed as an indorsement of the Taft administration, which needed no such indorsement.

Colonel Roosevelt took luncheon with Mr. Ward after the meeting. The only thing that is known as to what he said to the national committeeman is that he laughed and said that he wanted to know why Mr. Ward and others were so anxious to make him temporary chairman.

Roosevelt had planned to keep in the background as much as possible in the coming campaign. It was only when he perceived the turn which political affairs were taking that he consented to the use of his name in connection with the temporary chairmanship. Both he and Chairman Woodruff have expressed their hope for a harmonious settlement of the differences between the Progressives and the "Old Guard," but there was no harmony talk among politicians to-night.

What Happened in Committee.
When the committee was called to order it was known that the Old Guard was in the saddle. Chairman Woodruff was smiling and content. Mr. Griscom was a proxy, and Representative Benjamin, with a proxy, sat in the rear of the meeting. Newspaper correspondents were present. Chairman Woodruff went quickly to the job in hand. A resolution was adopted fixing the convention for September 27 at Saratoga, and the representation at the convention was fixed at 100. Mr. Barnes, of Albany, who was in on a proxy, and presented a resolution declaring James Sherman to be named the temporary chairman of the convention.

"I move to substitute the name of Theodore Roosevelt," said Mr. Griscom. Then he further moved that both motions be postponed until the next meeting of the committee, September 26.

There was some parliamentary scuffling over this Representative Barnes.

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